

HER TRUST IN THE POWERS
SPAIN STILL FEELS HOPEFUL.

VAGUE BELIEF IN MADRID THAT A SOLUTION MAY YET BE REACHED.

SPANISH MINISTERS IMAGINE THE POWERS WILL HELP THE POPE'S ACTION—PROPOSALS COMING FROM THE NATIONS OF EUROPE MAY BE ACCEPTED—INCIDENTS OF THE DAY IN MADRID.

London, April 9.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"The note of the Powers has caused general satisfaction. The Government understands that this is a means of honorably solving Cuban affairs. Although dispatches from Washington continue pessimistic, it is believed here, without any sort of doubt, that some time has been gained, which will enable both Governments to prepare solutions of the crisis.

"As yet the Powers have communicated nothing in an official manner to Spain, and the Ministers do not know what course will be taken. They imagine the Powers will help the Pope's action. In diplomatic circles it is said that the present political truce will be profited by in order to prepare a peaceful solution which will crown the movement of sympathy shown by all Europe toward Spain.

"On the occasion of the procession here to-day six Ministers attended the ceremonies in the Royal palace. Señores Sagasta and Moret and Admiral Bermejo, however, were absent. After the procession the Queen Regent had a two hours' conversation with the Ministers dealing with the international problem and with measures to be taken in order to meet it. The Ministers are very reserved as to the details of the conversation.

"I have good cause to know, however, that the resolution of the Government is to wait until the Powers make their proposals. When they do my impression is that Spain will accept them. After their conversation with the Queen Regent of Señores Sagasta and Moret and Admiral Bermejo, however, were absent. After the procession the Queen Regent had a two hours' conversation with the Ministers dealing with the international problem and with measures to be taken in order to meet it. The Ministers are very reserved as to the details of the conversation.

"Nothing indicates a change in the situation. The Ministry is believed to stand firm to its previous resolutions, and the attitude of the Powers is watched with curiosity rather than hope."

Madrid, April 8.—The political barometer has taken another upward turn. The Bourne to-day showed an advance of three points in response to London and Paris, and the general talk of the town is peaceful.

Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, has held several conferences with the Ambassadors of the Powers.

A NOTE FROM THE NUNCIATURE.

Rumors having been circulated that the failure of the Pope's efforts was owing to the attitude of the United States, the Nunciature here has issued the following note:

"The Nunciature has to-day higher hopes than ever of the success of Papal intervention. It is not true that President McKinley has rejected the Pope's intervention in favor of peace. Such impoliteness would be the more impolitic not only because it would display a barbarous intolerance, but because, however much any person might be the Pope's enemy, it would be impossible to misinterpret the voice of the venerable old man who recommends the preservation of peace. On the other hand, the Catholics of North America would never pardon such a disregard of the Vicar-General of their Church."

The general tone of the evening papers is one of satisfaction with the interference of the European Powers, as showing that the latter realize Spain's determined attitude against further concessions to America. Some doubt is expressed, however, as to the result of intervention, lest the European concert repeat the Cretan performance. The concert has a weakness for the stronger side, and may exact concessions from Spain offensive to Spanish pride and harmful to Spanish interests. Therefore, the papers warn the Ministry to trust to Spain only.

The Ministers continue their reserve respecting yesterday's Cabinet Council. But it is believed to have been occupied principally with a telegram from Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, relative to Papal action. The discussion was said to have been animated between those favoring and those opposed to further attempts at mediation or negotiation. Señor Moret, Secretary for the Colonies, energetically sustained his conciliatory views, and was listened to with great attention.

The Council terminated after agreeing as to the draft of the response to be sent to Cardinal Rampolla. To-night the Papal Nuncio called upon Señor Sagasta and received from him the reply decided upon.

At midnight there is absolutely no news stirring. The Government offices are empty and political circles and places of public resort are deserted, owing to Good Friday.

General Woodford remained at the United States Legation until a late hour.

The attitude of England at Washington is much approved, as she has hitherto been regarded as siding unreservedly with America.

So far as information yet obtainable goes, the Powers have not addressed a collective note to Spain similar to that presented at Washington, although it is known that their representatives here have long been working with the Spanish Government to secure peace.

Upon receipt of a dispatch from Señor Polo de Bernabe, denying the report that the Spanish Legation at Washington had been attacked, an official denial was issued to the public. Much indignation was expressed, even among Spaniards, at this sensational attempt to excite the crowd. It was a deliberate attempt. The statement that Señor Polo de Bernabe had been attacked was made in flaming headlines, and hundreds of boys and men were crying the paper in front of the church doors and wherever the crowd was thickest all day long. The square in front of the American Legation, however, except for the police, was almost deserted.

A dispatch from Washington received at 5 p. m. says no negotiations have been initiated there, and that none will be undertaken abroad except through General Woodford, who is instructed to negotiate only on the basis of the note presented at the recent conference, namely, the immediate cessation of hostilities and the furnishing of aid to the reconcentrados.

SPAIN WILL DO NO MORE, SAYS SAGASTA.

With reference to the above, Señor Sagasta says the Spanish Government has no intention of opening further negotiations.

The Spanish Government to-day remitted to Rome its full reply to the Pope's suggestion of an armistice.

General Woodford has sent a cable message to Washington setting forth that the publication of his statement yesterday has done good in Madrid, and will do good throughout Spain. But the end is still very doubtful. The General is working from a sense of duty, rather than with strong faith in success. The basis of what

hope is left rests upon the evident fact that the sober sense of Spain is slowly coming to the front, and that in a few days, if a few days can still be had, we will see "a crystallization of public sentiment that will sustain the present Spanish Government if it has the courage to do at once the things that are necessary for peace."

The main opposition to the armistice in Cuba, which was suggested by the Queen Regent and the Minister for the Colonies, Señor Moret, came from the Ministers of War and Marine, General Correa and Admiral Bermejo. If Señor Sagasta, the Premier, had not yielded, they would have resigned and, at the present critical juncture, Spain would have been deprived of the heads of the two principal departments; and it was feared it would have been impossible to replace these Ministers, in view of the present temper of the army and navy.

General Correa, the Spanish Minister for War, in his interview of yesterday, also said: "Spain must not be alarmed if war is declared at the sinking of a Spanish warship. What we must at all costs avoid is a Spanish warship striking her colors to the American flag. She should rather explode her magazine. I wish to God Spain had not a warship from Cuba to the Peninsula. We could then say to America, 'We are here. Meet us when you please!'"

CALMER FEELING IN THE CITY.

A much calmer feeling prevails here to-day, reflecting the newspaper utterances and various published versions of the Cabinet meeting of yesterday evening.

The statement published in London to the effect that General Woodford is to leave Madrid on Sunday is untrue. General Woodford to-day reiterated his statement that he would not leave until directed to apply for his passports or until they are handed to him. The Minister added that he had no intimation of his Government fixing a date for his leaving Madrid, and it might be taken as a fact that no date would be fixed upon until after President McKinley's message had been sent to Congress, as to leave the Spanish capital before that would prejudice the whole case.

The Ministers at yesterday's Cabinet council considered General Woodford's withdrawal note, the collective action of the Powers, the warlike preparations and, it is alleged, something else which has not yet transpired. The greatest curiosity is felt regarding this unknown subject, but rigid silence is maintained regarding it. It is supposed not to concern another note from General Woodford. His communications yesterday were limited to his withdrawal note. It is also said the unknown subject of deliberation was not a Spanish note to the United States, as it is asserted, Spain is neither sending nor intending to send one. Finally, it is asserted that it was not the collective action of the Powers which formed the mysterious subject for deliberation.

Spain at present being, according to the official point of view, a spectator, and not an agent in the negotiations, it is intimated that the secret matter refers to something officially formulated by the Pope.

VIEWS OF A CABINET MINISTER.

A Cabinet Minister, in an interview on the present situation, is quoted as saying:

"All the Ministers have sunk their individual opinions and are working unanimously in the interests of the country. It is entirely useless to attempt to arrange a compromise in the face of the attitude of America, which has decided to seek a rupture at any cost. The Spanish Government would weaken itself by concessions antagonistic to public sentiment.

"Neither the Government nor the country desires war; but the President must save Spain's honor. If President McKinley succeeds in withholding Congress it will certainly be an indication favorable to peace. If he does not succeed it will be because he has lost control of the situation, in which case the Spanish concessions are absolutely useless."

The streets were more crowded to-day than yesterday, large numbers of people gathering to witness the religious procession which is one of the features of Good Friday. It passed near the United States Legation, in which vicinity the crowds were the most dense, but there was no demonstration. In fact, perfect order prevails everywhere.

A decree establishing a national naval subscription has been drawn up, but the Queen Regent has postponed placing her signature to it. The name of the Queen Regent appears at the head of the subscription list.

The Minister for the Colonies, Señor Moret, is indisposed. On account of his indisposition, which is said to be the result of a cold, there was no Cabinet Council to-day, but it is expected that a meeting of the Ministers will be held to-morrow to deal with Washington dispatches which are hourly awaited.

WOODFORD'S NOTE TO GULLON.

WITHDRAWN WHEN HE LEARNED THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE WAS WITHHELD.

Washington, April 8.—It was learned to-day that the situation took a serious turn late Wednesday night at Madrid, when Minister Woodford sent a note to Señor Gullon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. At the time the note was received the Spanish Cabinet was in session, considering the question of an armistice. It is said that the tone of the note was regarded as imperative. The letter was unofficial and was addressed to Señor Gullon personally, but the Spanish Cabinet, according to advices to diplomatic circles, believed that it was to be construed as official in the nature of an ultimatum. General Woodford subsequently withdrew the note, saying that when it was written he was not aware that President McKinley's message had been withheld. Personal feeling was engendered by the note, however, and is asserted to have continued notwithstanding its withdrawal.

CARLIST GENERAL OFFERS TO FIGHT.

WANTS A RIFLE, AN AXE OR A FOOTING ON A SHIP TO MEET THE ENEMY.

Madrid, April 8.—"El Correo Espanol," the Carlist organ, publishes a letter from the Marquis Cervera, a Carlist General in the last war, addressed to Count Xiquena, Minister of Public Works. It is as follows:

"I do not know your President nor fellow-Ministers. Therefore I address you, offering my humble services in the hour of the country's danger. I am taking this step without consulting Don Carlos or the party, owing to the urgency of the case. I was educated at the Military College at Segona, have held a cavalry command, and seen battlefields, yet I only ask a rifle or an axe or a footing on the first ship to meet the enemy. Nor am I alone in this request. There are thousands of Carlists ready to follow and to defend Spain."

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

NONE OF ANY SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Washington, April 8.—The naval movements reported to the Navy Department to-day were of no special significance. They included the arrival of the cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, at the Weymouth, England, whence she will start for the United States in company with the torpedo-boat Somers, recently purchased in Germany. The ram Katabin arrived at Hampton Roads. She will probably be attached to the Flying Squadron, but will not be used in any movement requiring particularly rapid execution. The gunboat Annapolis, recently from Key West, arrived at Tompkinsville, N. Y., where she will take on a full supply of ammunition. The Morgan line steamer El Bel was turned over to the naval authorities at the New-York Navy Yard yesterday, and will be immediately placed in condition for active service.

CALM DAY AT WHITE HOUSE.

FEW CALLERS AND NO SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

MINISTER WOODFORD'S TIME OF LEAVING MADRID LEFT TO HIS OWN DISCRETION—THE REGULAR CABINET MEETING—PRESIDENT DRIVES WITH HOBART.

Washington, April 8.—Pending the culmination of the diplomatic developments, now rapidly approaching a head, the Administration is avoiding all possible outward evidence of the crisis. The Cuban message will be placed before Congress next Monday, unless some radical and unexpected event should change the firmly fixed intention of the President. Meantime the departure of the American citizens from Cuba will continue, and General Woodford will arrange his affairs so as to leave Madrid at a moment's notice.

At the White House, except for frequent conferences, there is no sign of a crisis, and on the day fixed for the transmission to Congress of a message which is expected to lead to war probably eight thousand or ten thousand American youth will be enjoying themselves on the twenty-acre plot of ground surrounding the Executive Mansion. Despite the grave situation at this time, all arrangements are going ahead for the Easter egg-rolling on the White House grounds, with the Marine Band as an adjunct to the festivities.

The President shows somewhat the effect of the great strain on him, but on the whole bears up wonderfully. Last night he retired at 11 o'clock, and to-day he was up bright and early, and enjoyed a hearty breakfast. Mrs. McKinley refrained from her usual drive, but sent out her party of about ten young women guests on a sight-seeing tour.

There was a notable absence of visitors to confer with the President in the early hours of the day. Assistant Secretary Day did not make his appearance until comparatively late. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Representatives Fenton, of Ohio, and Brucker, of Michigan, formed the forenoon contingent of Congressional arrivals to see the President. It was the regular Cabinet day, and the knowledge of this fact helped to keep away the crowd and make the quietest forenoon at the Executive Mansion for many days.

The members of the Cabinet even were a little slow in assembling. Postmaster-General Gary was the first to come, and Secretary Bliss followed, the others arriving at brief intervals, until all had gathered about the long table in the Cabinet room. Before the meeting Cabinet members stated that there had been no material development in the situation, and that the work of preparation was steadily going ahead. The entire day, passed with the same unusual absence of callers that had marked the forenoon. Assistant Secretary Day was with the President for over an hour in the afternoon, and when he departed he said there had been nothing new, not even in the way of communications from Madrid and Havana. Minister Woodford had not communicated with the Government, and the instructions as to when he should leave Madrid had been issued.

A member of the Cabinet was asked if it was contemplated that General Woodford should leave his post at the same time that General Lee left Havana. The answer was that it would be a violent and wrong presumption to make, and that the speaker understood the question of leaving Spain had been vested in the discretion of the President. The President, after his general discussion of the situation with Judge Day, was closeted with Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin. About 3 o'clock he went for a drive with Vice-President Hobart in the latter's brougham.

PREPARING CUBAN CORRESPONDENCE.

IT WILL PROBABLY BE SENT TO CONGRESS WITH THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, April 8.—Affairs were unusually quiet and serene to-day in the big building in which the State and Navy Departments are located. To many this quiet appeared ominous and they suggested that it was the calm that always comes before the storm. Cabinet day took the Secretaries away from their desks much earlier than is usual, and this probably was responsible for the fact that few visitors were on hand. Even Senators and Representatives were conspicuous by their absence, and this in spite of the fact that neither house of Congress was in session.

At the State Department the officials were able to devote their time to the preparation of the Cuban correspondence, which it is now understood will accompany the President's message on Monday. Assistant Secretary Day said that there was nothing to make public either from Minister Woodford or Consul-General Lee. The officials now appear sanguine that Americans in Cuba will be able to leave the island before the Easter holidays. Ample preparations have been made by the Government, and it, through negligence or indifference, any Americans neglect to avail themselves of the opportunities offered to them, it is not the Government's business. It is believed that a matter of much satisfaction that up to this time no popular demonstrations, so far as the Government has been informed, have occurred either in Spain or in Cuba against the American presence. Such an outburst of feeling was perhaps to be apprehended at this time more than any other, especially because of the fact that the Easter holidays, when the Carlists are usually suspended, are now being celebrated in both countries.

DRAFTING A WAR REVENUE MEASURE.

MEMBERS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE AND TREASURY OFFICIALS AT WORK.

Washington, April 8.—The members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House are busily engaged with the Treasury officials in the work preliminary to the drafting of a war revenue measure to be introduced in Congress immediately after the opening of hostilities with Spain. An increase in the internal revenue tax on beer from \$1 to \$2 a barrel, and a large increase in the tax on manufactured tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes, has been practically agreed upon. Bank checks, bills of exchange, drafts, deeds, mortgages and other paper of this class, patent medicines and nostrums in all probability also will be added to the list.

A rough estimate of the receipts to be derived from these sources is that the increase on these articles alone will approximate if not exceed \$100,000,000 a year. Beer, it is thought, will produce an increase of \$35,000,000; manufactured tobacco an increase of \$35,000,000 or more, and commercial paper and patent medicines \$32,000,000. Another source of revenue which, it is said, is almost certain to be availed of, is the increase in railroad and other listed stocks. It is believed that the returns from this source will be large. In all the figuring so far, the remaining industries and the professions which were taxed for strictly war revenues during the increase of from two to three cents in letter postage and a tax on gas and electric lights have also been suggested to the Department, but these items have not yet been considered. The increase of a cent an ounce on letter postage probably would augment the receipts by \$30,000,000 a year.

A bill providing for a temporary loan of \$100,000,000 and a permanent loan of from \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,000 at 3 per cent, payable in coin, has been prepared by the Ways and Means Committee, and will be immediately introduced in Congress. The when it is introduced in the Government in view of probable hostilities is being carefully considered by the Treasury officials, so that a definite and well-considered plan may be at the disposal of Congress in case of need.

SPANISH FLEET REMAINS AT CADIZ.

Washington, April 8.—The Spanish Legation authorizes the statement that no dispatch of any kind has been received as to the sailing of the Spanish fleet from Cadiz. Secretary Long also says he has received no advices as to this fleet.

PREPARING TO STRIKE.

THE FIRST BLOW MAY BE AT SPAIN'S TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

IF IT LEAVES THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS THE FLYING SQUADRON MAY BE SENT TO INTERCEPT IT—AMERICANS EXPECTED TO BE OUT OF CUBA TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 8.—The Navy Department has received information that the Spanish torpedo flotilla purchased six hundred tons of coal at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, and is now ready for sea, awaiting orders. Not only did each of the six torpedo-boats fill their bunkers, but the accompanying transport ship laid in a full supply of fuel. It is considered likely that the flotilla was preparing to resume its voyage to the West Indies when the situation became so acute several days ago, and that it is now held under orders from Madrid, in readiness to return directly to the Canaries and receive further reinforcement and protection from Cadiz. So long as it stays in port it causes no particular concern at the Navy Department, but should it sail with an unknown destination the Strategy Board will strongly urge the immediate dispatch of the Flying Squadron for a cruise in the vicinity of Porto Rico to intercept the little fleet in any attempt to reach a base of supplies near this continent or to effect a junction with the Vizcaya and the Quintero, which were still at San Juan de Porto Rico to-day.

After to-morrow the United States will have no consular officers in Spanish ports to communicate the movements of vessels, but a comprehensive system will go into operation for securing trustworthy information promptly. The naval authorities were satisfied to-night that no Spanish squadron had left Cadiz, and they do not imagine that any will leave the port until further developments.

HURRYING FINAL PREPARATIONS.

Preparations for all eventualities are being hurried to completion. General Lee will leave Havana to-morrow, probably on the Fern, now in Havana Harbor, although it was said at the State Department that he might take one of the Plant Line steamers. At that time also the other United States consuls and most of the American citizens in Cuba will be out of the island. Official reports received here to-day said that large numbers of Americans were sailing on the steamers from Havana and other ports. Entire quiet has prevailed there up to this time. The United States Consul at Porto Rico is also preparing to come home.

No instructions, it is said, have been sent to Minister Woodford concerning his withdrawal from Madrid, that being left to his discretion. The prospects of his withdrawal have been fully considered, and there is reason to believe that in the event of his retirement the British Ambassador at Madrid will look after American interests and afford protection to such Americans as remain in Spain. This, it is stated in an authoritative quarter, is part of an agreement between the United States and Great Britain, and reciprocates the action of the United States Government in affording protection to British subjects on a former occasion.

The Spanish Minister at Washington has received no instructions as to his departure, nor has he made preparations to go, although his establishment is in such a condition that he could start within a few hours after receiving orders from his Government to depart. As an evidence of the complete cessation of negotiations, it can be cited that to-day closed the seventh consecutive day since the Spanish Minister called at the State Department.

Military and naval preparations are proceeding systematically, but the larger details of preparations have been shaped, and there is little more to do than to see these regularly executed. While there are many naval movements, there has not yet been any decisive order affecting the movements of the fleet. All is in a state of expectancy.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE UNCHANGED.

The President's message remains unaltered, and this being the last Cabinet day before the message will go to Congress, alterations are unlikely between now and Monday, barring altogether unexpected developments from Madrid. After the meeting, Cabinet officers said that the message would be sent to Congress on Monday, no change in that respect having been considered, and no causes for delay having been removed. The calmness of the Cabinet meeting, which was one of the most uneventful held in recent days, was another evidence of the feeling entertained by the Administration that the case is made up and that nothing now remains to be done but to present the subject to Congress and await the final outcome. It is believed that the feeling that an end had come to diplomatic talk, and that action alone remained, was shared in all quarters, including the foreign Embassies and Legations, where the Ambassadors and Ministers expressed the opinion that all had been done in Washington that can or will be done in the cause of peace. What is going on at Madrid gives slight hope of such concessions as will alter the present situation. There are no negotiations in the sense of exchanges on pending propositions. Both countries apparently have said their last word concerning the respective propositions. Certainly this is true as to the United States, for there was no evidence to-day that the Spanish Government would recede. It is even doubtful whether the concession of an armistice by Spain would be sufficient at this late moment to turn the situation into peaceful channels.

CABINET DISCUSSES THE CRISIS.

ALL THE MEMBERS AGREE THAT WAR SEEMS UNAVOIDABLE.

Washington, April 8.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was uneventful. No telegrams of any importance had been received since yesterday from Minister Woodford or Consul-General Lee, and there was said to be no reason to expect any in the near future. The session was devoted entirely to a general discussion of affairs, but no conclusion was reached on any point. The situation can be stated, on the authority of a number of the members of the Cabinet, to be unchanged since yesterday. During the Cabinet meeting a telegram was handed to the President, stating in effect that all cipher dispatches hereafter sent out of Havana must first be translated in the presence of the press censor. It was interpreted as applying to Government as well as other messages. This information was received with expressions of indignation, but as General Lee will leave Havana on Saturday, the order seems to have come too late to be of much service to the Spaniards or of much annoyance to this Government.

There is now no difference of opinion among members of the Cabinet on the question of the final issue of the present complications. All agree that war apparently is unavoidable. At to-day's meeting the question of what course should be pursued in case of a surprise attack on the part of Spain was not discussed. Events have moved rapidly within the last few days, and all other questions than those involving the final issue have been passed over. It was said, however, that present indications, it was believed, pointed only to open hostilities within the next few days.

PRESS CENSORSHIP AT MADRID.

ALMOST AT THE POINT OF PROHIBITION OF NEWS.

Madrid, April 8.—Press censorship has now almost reached prohibition. Impartial news sent to the Associated Press, news also obtained in many instances direct from the Spanish Government, meets with the same fate as the most rabid Jingo dispatches. Twenty-four hours after filing, the fatal "sin curso" order reaches the correspondent.

ALL QUIET IN HAVANA.

CONSUL-GENERAL LEE READY TO LEAVE THE CUBAN CAPITAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Havana, April 8.—Thorough calm reigns in Havana. The day has passed without excitement. Americans continue their preparations to embark, and to-morrow they will leave Havana by vessels which are waiting for them.

General Lee has arranged all official matters and can leave whenever he wishes.

LEE WILL PROBABLY SAIL TO-DAY.

INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN CONSULS FROM CUBA.

Washington, April 8.—The expectation of the State Department officials is that Consul-General Lee will be out of Havana before another sun sets in that city. This statement is based on the opinion of Assistant Secretary Day, who said this afternoon that the Consul-General would leave his post of duty probably to-morrow on the Olivette.

A dispatch was received at the Department late this afternoon, but it was said that it related simply to details of no great importance. From the fact that he made no reference to disturbance or ill-feeling the officials take it for granted that the day in Havana passed by without anything of moment happening.

By Sunday at the very latest, it is now believed, all the Consular officers of the United States in Cuba and all American citizens who desire to do so will have left the cities where they are located, and be either in the United States or aboard vessels bound thither. The effects of the Consular, consisting of unimportant papers, furniture, etc., will be placed under the charge of the Consular representatives of the British Government now in the island, where they will be kept pending the development of the issue between Spain and the United States. The important papers of the offices will be brought to the United States.

Officials of the State Department, in discussing the withdrawal of the Consuls from Cuba at this time, say it presents many phases of interest. They point out that such withdrawal must not be considered as in any manner a belligerent act, but simply one of precaution based on humanitarian motives designed to protect them from any trouble which might result from the strained feelings between Spain and this country. In a week, suggested one official to-day, they may all have returned to their posts if trouble between the two countries should be averted.

As to the Consul at Porto Rico, he will use his own good pleasure in withdrawing from the island, but the probability is he will either come home or go to some other place where he will feel secure from hostile demonstrations.

Tampa, Fla., April 8.—The programme for the departure of General Lee from Havana has been announced as follows:

The Olivette will enter Havana Harbor on Saturday morning and General Lee will at once inform all Americans that this will be their last chance to leave the island under the American flag. After all are on board the steamer, including the United States Consuls from the various ports of Cuba, General Lee will pull down the American flag from the Consulate, will turn over the archives to the British Consul, Mr. Gollin, and will go aboard the Olivette, which will at once sail for Key West. It is possible that one of the gunboats or cruisers at Key West will accompany the Olivette to Havana to protect the Americans as the last of them leave the city. The Olivette will reach Key West on Saturday night or Sunday night, if the United States Consuls cannot reach Havana before Sunday.

REFUGEES AT PORT ANTONIO.

CONSUL HYATT AND TWENTY-FIVE AMERICANS FROM SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 8.—The steamer Brookline arrived at Port Antonio this morning from the city of Santiago de Cuba, capital of the Cuban province of that name, having on board the United States Consul, P. Hyatt; the staff of the consulate and twenty-five Americans, children included. All was quiet at Santiago de Cuba when the Brookline left that port. There are three small Spanish warships there, and the entrance of the harbor is protected by torpedoes.

American interests at Santiago de Cuba have been left in care of the British Consul.

The Brookline is loading in quarantine and will sail for Boston to-night.

Mr. Hyatt has not determined whether he will go to Boston or stay in quarantine at Port Antonio. Some of the refugees will go to Boston, among them being the Ward Line agent.

The steamer Beverly, Captain Andersen, sailed from Cienfuegos to-day with the United States Consul, Owen McGarr, and other Americans for Boston, by way of Key West.

It is expected that to-morrow at noon a steamer chartered by the American State Department will leave here under orders to proceed to the southern coast of Cuba and take off the United States Consuls and other Americans at four ports. At the time this dispatch is filed the name of the vessel is not made public, nor are her destinations known.

Port Antonio, April 8.—The steamer Brookline was released from quarantine after a few hours' observation. Mr. Hyatt, United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba; Dr. Calmanero, the hospital inspector stationed there, and nearly all the other passengers brought by the Brookline this morning, debarked and will remain here. A few sailed on the Brookline for Boston to-night. Mr. Hyatt said:

"I left under instructions from the Department that I was not to interpret the withdrawal as precedent to a declaration of war, and I am to remain in Jamaica under instructions to be received. Personally, I assume that the situation in Cuba is grave. Santiago, however, is quiet, and very much the same as it has been for the last two years. The insurgents are greatly inspired by the probability of American intervention."

BRITISH TROOPS FOR JAMAICA.

QUARTERS ORDERED PREPARED AT JAMAICA FOR TWO THOUSAND MEN.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 8.—Major-General Hallows, commanding the British forces in Jamaica, received a cable dispatch from the War Office at London to-day, instructing him to prepare immediately quarters for 2,000 additional troops. They will be drawn from the Leinster Regiment, from the West India Regiment at St. Lucia, and from the Barbadoes. No official explanation is given for the action.

TO ASSEMBLE TROOPS AT ATLANTA.

GENERAL GRAHAM RECOMMENDS IT AS A SUITABLE PLACE.

Atlanta, Ga., April 8.—General Graham, Commander of the Department of the Gulf, to-night telegraphed the War Department at Washington recommending Atlanta as a place for the mobilization of troops in case of war. The City Council of Atlanta to-day agreed to appropriate \$7,000 for laying the water mains to any place the War Department may decide upon.

MINING WILMINGTON HARBOR.

Wilmington, N. C., April 8.—A detachment of United States Army engineers from Wilets Point, N. Y., went to Port Caswell to-day to mine the harbor. All the necessary explosives are at the fort, and the harbor can be thoroughly mined in seven or two hours.

HOSTILITIES NOT FAR OFF.

WAR LIKELY WITHIN A WEEK.

SPAIN'S DEFIANT ATTITUDE DESTROYS THE LAST HOPE OF PEACE.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SUSPENDED, AND NO FURTHER OVERTURES FOR A PACIFIC SETTLEMENT LOOKED FOR—COMPLETE HARMONY BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS EXPECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 8.—Nothing has happened here to-day to shake the belief that Spain will adhere to her refusal to acknowledge defeat in Cuba by withdrawing her forces from the island, and that as a result of her uncompromising attitude the United States will be driven to adopt a policy of armed intervention and carry it promptly into effect by a resort to war. Spain, having turned a deaf ear yesterday to the appeal of the six principal Powers of Europe and practically closed the last avenue to peace by declaring that she would yield nothing further to the demands and "pretensions" of the United States, seems now as firmly committed as is this Government itself to an attitude of immobility which, if persisted in, cannot but plunge the two countries into hostilities within the next few days.

BOTH GOVERNMENTS UNYIELDING.

It has been known here since Tuesday last that the President would under no circumstances abate the demand of the United States that Spain, having proved her incapacity to maintain civil order and stable government in Cuba, should waive absolutely her sovereignty over the island. The reply of the Sagasta Cabinet to the joint note of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia indicates with equal clearness the purpose of the Spanish monarchy to cling to the shadow of its power in Cuba and to risk war rather than abandon the mere semblance of authority which it now possesses over the island. There is left, to-night, accordingly, only the slenderest thread of chance or miracle on which to hang a hope of peace.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BROKEN OFF.

Diplomatic intercourse between the two countries came practically to an end several days ago; negotiations through the medium of friendly Powers have now been suspended. No word has come to the State Department to-day from any quarter which has narrowed or sought to narrow the breach between the two Governments, and there is little or no expectation in Administration circles that effective overtures for an eleven-hour adjustment are still to be looked for from any neutral source.

Intervention in Cuba and a resort to arms to expel the Spanish forces from the island are, therefore, almost certain to come within a week.

FORM OF INTERVENTION STILL IN DOUBT.